

LESSON 7: USING LABELS AND THE HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL INVENTORY

INTRODUCTION

The Hazard Communication Standard requires the use of warning labels. It also requires a Hazardous Chemical Inventory that names all hazardous chemical materials in your workplace. In this lesson, you will see —

- . what information these documents contain; and
- how to use the labels and Inventories available in your workplace.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

When you have completed this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

Identify information that must be included on all warning labels.

Identify containers that do and do not require warning labels.

Use warning labels to identify information about chemical hazards and to locate MSDSs.

Describe the Hazardous Chemical Inventory and its uses.

List four types of chemicals excluded from OSHA'S labeling requirement.

LEARNING RESOURCES

- . Videotape Segment 7: Labels and The Hazardous Chemical Inventory
- Workbook Application Exercise 7-1: Knowing About Labels and The Hazardous Chemical Inventory
- Workbook Application Exercise 7-2: Using Labels and The Hazardous Chemical Inventory
- Lesson Summary

DIRECTIONS FOR PROCEEDING

Complete the following steps in order. You might want to check off each step as you complete it.

- _____ 1) Read the workbook introduction to Videotape Segment 7.
- 2) Watch Videotape Segment 7.
- 3) Complete Application Exercise 7-1 in this workbook.
- 4) Complete Application Exercise 7-2 in this workbook.
- _____ 5) Read the Lesson Summary.

INTRODUCTION TO VIDEOTAPE SEGMENT 7: Labels and The Hazardous Chemical Inventory

OSHA requires four written documents to help protect you from chemical hazards in the workplace.

- Warning labels
- Hazardous Chemical Inventory
- MSDSS
- Local Written Hazard Communication Program

As you watch this videotape segment, notice how these documents work together. Pay close attention to the information labels contain, and how you can use labels to help protect yourself from chemical hazards. Also watch for ways you can use the Hazardous Chemical Inventory in your workplace.

Now, watch Videotape Segment 7.

NOTES

APPLICATION EXERCISE 7-1: Knowing About Labels and The Hazardous Chemical Inventory

*Directions: Check or **circle** your answer(s) to each question, or write your answer in the **blank** provided. Remember, there may be **more** than one correct choice for a question. When you complete the **exercise**, fold over the right side of the page to check your answers. Then turn the page to get **more** information about each question.*

1) What information *MUST* be included on *EVERY* warning label?

- A) **Name** of the chemical material
- B) Chemical formula
- C) Name and address of supplier or manufacturer
- D) All appropriate hazard warnings

2) How can you **find** out about the hazards of chemicals traveling through your work area inside pipes?

- A) Read the warning label — all pipes carrying chemicals must be labeled.
- B) I must be informed by my employer — the OSHA Standard requires this.
- C) Find out the name of the chemical and lookup its hazards on the Hazardous Chemical Inventory.
- D) I have no right to know about the hazards of **chemicals** inside pipes because pipes are not considered containers.

APPLICATION EXERCISE 7-1:
Knowing About Labels and The Hazardous Chemical Inventory

Answer	Additional Information
1) A D	<p>The Hazard Communication Standard says that every warning label MUST include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name of the chemical material. All appropriate hazard warnings <p>Other information, such as a manufacturer's, importer's or other responsible party's name or address, may also be included, and usually is. But this information does not have to be on the label unless the container leaves the workplace.</p>
2) B	<p>The Hazard Communication Standard requires every employer to inform employees about the hazards of any chemicals contained in unlabeled pipes in their work area. The method used to do this must be described in the written Hazard Communication Program.</p> <p>Pipes do not have to be labeled because the Standard does not consider pipes to be containers. Containers that do require labels include bags, barrels, bottles, boxes, cans, cylinders, drums, reaction vessels, and storage tanks, or the like, that contain hazardous chemicals.</p> <p>The Hazardous Chemical Inventory is just that — an inventory or list of hazardous chemicals known to be present in the workplace. It does not contain specific hazard information.</p>

- 3) Scott fills a one-gallon safety can with solvent. A few minutes later, Ellen picks up the same safety can and empties it into a parts washer. Does this safety can require a label?
- A) Yes
 - B) No
- 4) Can the name used on a label differ from the name used on the Hazardous Chemical Inventory?
- A) Yes
 - B) No
- 5) Suppose paint thinner IS on the Hazardous Chemical Inventory for your workplace. Which of the following is/are true?
- A) Paint thinner is a chemical hazard.
 - B) Containers of paint thinner must be labeled.
 - C) An MSDS for paint thinner must be available.

Now go back to page 7-5, fold over the right side of the page, and check your answers. Look on the back of the question page for more information on each question. If you are taking this course as a self-study, continue to the Application Exercise 7-2, "Using Labels and The Hazardous Chemical Inventory," when you have finished. If you are taking this course in a classroom situation, wait for further instructions from your trainer when finished.

Answer	Additional Information
3) A	<p>This safety can must be labeled because more than one worker uses it. Only transfer containers that meet BOTH of the following requirements are exempt from the labeling requirement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Container used by only <i>ONE</i> worker; AND• Container filled AND emptied during the same shift.
4) B	<p>The SAME name must be used on the label, the Hazardous Chemical Inventory, and the MSDS. OSHA requires use of the same name to make it easier to use the label or Inventory to find the right MSDS.</p>
5) ABC	<p>When a chemical IS included on the Hazardous Chemical Inventory, all of the following are true.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">. The chemical is found in your workplace.• The chemical is hazardous.. Containers of the chemical must be labeled.. An MSDS for the chemical must be readily accessible to you during your workshift, when you are in your work area.

APPLICATION EXERCISE 7-2: Using Labels and The Hazardous Chemical inventory

*Directions: Check or **circle** your answer(s) to each question, or **write** your answer in the blank provided. Remember, there may be more than one correct choice for a question. When you complete the exercise, fold over the right side of the page to check your answers. Then turn the page to get **more** information about each question.*

*Appendix C contains a sample Hazardous Chemical **Inventory**. Use it to answer the following questions.*

- 1) Which of the following chemical hazards are used in the workplace to which this Hazardous Chemical Inventory applies?
 - A) Epoxy Paint - Blue Prime 107
 - B) Stop-Rust, Black
 - C) AC Dark Blue Gloss
 - D) Tight Seal
 - E) Clear Spray

- 2) Which brand of Anti-Freeze is **used in the** 239th Street Maintenance Shop?
 - A) Pioneer Oil
 - B) Texas Oil Co.
 - C) Titan Research

- 3) Is Blue Spray Paint used in the Pitkin Shop?
 - A) Yes
 - B) No

APPLICATION EXERCISE 7-2:
Using Labels and The Hazardous Chemical Inventory

Answer	Additional Information
1) B D E	<p>Stop-Rust, Black; Tight Seal, and Clear Spray are included in the sample Hazardous Chemical Inventory in Appendix C.</p> <p>Make sure the name you are looking for matches the name on the Inventory exactly. Epoxy Paint - Blue 207 is on this Inventory, but Epoxy Paint Blue - <i>Prime 107</i> is not. Similarly, AC Dark Blue and AC <i>Light</i> Blue Gloss are on the Inventory, but AC <i>Dark</i> Blue Gloss is not.</p>
2) B	<p>Only Texas Oil Co. Anti-Freeze is listed for the 239th Street Maintenance Shop. When the Hazardous Chemical Inventory covers several different facilities, individual inventories maybe available for each facility. Similarly, specific Inventories may be put together for individual work areas.</p>
3) B	<p>Blue spray paint is used in five of the facilities covered by this Hazardous Chemical Inventory, but the Pitkin Shop is not listed as a "USE POINT,"</p>



APPLICATION EXERCISE 7-2

Continued

Locate the Hazard Warning Label for 1,1,1, -trichloroethane in Appendix B and use it to answer the following question.

4) Can 1,1,1 trichloroethane cause a fire?

A) Yes

B) No

Locate the DoD Hazard Warning Label for methanol in Appendix B and use it to answer the following question.

5) What kind(s) of protection do you need when working with methanol?

A) Eyewear

B) Gloves

C) Respirator or ventilation system

Now go back to page 7-9, fold over the right side of the page, and check your answers. Look on the back of the question page for more information on each question. If you are taking this course as a self-study, proceed to the Lesson Summary when you have finished. If you are taking this course in a classroom situation, wait for further instructions from your trainer when finished.

Answer	Additional Information
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	The warning label for 1,1,1 trichloroethane is located on page B-3 of Appendix B.
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4) B	The label tells you that 1,1,1 trichloroethane <i>IS NOT</i> a fire hazard.
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The warning label for methanol is located on page B-2 of Appendix B.

5) ABC	The label for methanol warns you to protect your eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. You need to protect yourself against eye contact by wearing eye protection. The proper gloves can protect against skin contact, and a respirator or ventilation system protects against breathing hazardous airborne forms of the chemical
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LESSON 7 SUMMARY

The Hazard Communication Standard requires the use of hazard warning labels that **include** —

- **The name** and identity of the chemical that matches the name **and** identity on the MSDS and Hazardous Chemical **Inventory; AND**
- **ALL** appropriate hazard warnings,

Labels on containers that leave the workplace must also contain the name and address of the responsible party. The warning label is often your **first** source of information about chemical hazards. The **name** and identity on the label can be used to **find** the right MSDS, where you will **find** additional information.

Warning labels must be **affixed** to bags, barrels, bottles, boxes, cans, cylinders, drums, reaction vessels, storage tanks, and **other chemical** containers. Placards or **bin** labels can be used for stationary containers as long as the placard clearly **identifies** the containers to which it applies, and provides the same information required for any other type of hazard warning label.

Pipes carrying chemicals do not have to be labeled, but you must be informed about the hazards of any chemicals carried through your work area in unlabeled pipes. A transfer container does not have to be labeled provided that only one person handles the container and the container is **filled** and emptied in the same shift.

The following types of chemicals are exempt from the OSHA labeling requirement because **labelling** is required by other federal laws.

- Pesticides covered by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (**MSDSs** must be available for pesticides).
- Food, food additives, color additives, drugs, cosmetics, and ingredients in these products covered by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
- Distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages not intended for industrial use covered by the Federal Alcohol Administration Act. **MSDSS** must be available if the use of these products results in worker exposures **significantly** greater than those of consumers.
- Consumer products and hazardous substances covered by the Consumer Product Safety and Federal Hazardous Substances Acts. **MSDSS** must be available, if the use of these products results in worker exposures **significantly** greater than those of consumers.

The Hazardous Chemical Inventory must name **all** hazardous **chemical** materials currently found in your workplace. Containers of materials on the Hazardous Chemical Inventory must be labeled, tagged, or placarded and **MSDSs** must be available for every material on the Inventory. You can use the Inventory to **find** out whether a hazardous chemical material is used in your workplace. You can also use the Inventory to see **if a** material you work with is considered hazardous. If it is hazardous, it must be on the Hazardous Chemical Inventory.

Congratulations! You have now completed this course. It's time to put what you've learned to work. But remember to keep this workbook handy — it's your personal reference on working **safely** with chemical materials.

If you desire further information about the Hazard Communication Standard or about the information you've been studying in this course, contact:

Name

Title

at

Telephone